THE Numb. 357.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *February* 27, 1752.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, *December* 14, 1751.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

Totus Cohors tamen eſt inimica —— Juv.

SIR,

WHATSOEVER Rights or Riches Men may at preſent poſſeſs, a great Part of the Pleaſure of poſſeſſing them will always be loſt, if they be known to be precarious and inſecure; and the Proportion of Pleaſure loſt in ſuch Poſſeſſions, will always be according to the Degree of their Inſecurity: So that a ſtrong Apprehenſion of loſing any Thing we love, creates almoſt as much Uneaſineſs as the very Loſs itſelf would. Our Deſires of preſerving any Thing, is indeed always proportionate to the Value we put upon it; and thoſe Things which we moſt eſteem, we may reaſonably be moſt ſollicitous to ſecure.

Since then the greateſt Bleſſings do naturally require the greateſt Security, how careful ought Men to be to ſecure and fix their Freedom; for what terreſtrial Happineſs can be compared to Liberty? Liberty is indeed the ſacred Law of right Reaſon, the richeſt Prerogative of human Nature, and the nobleſt Jewel in the Crown of Life: Without Liberty, all other Bleſſings would be but empty Shadows, and deluſive Dreams: Without Liberty, Man is no better than a Beaſt of Burden, a very Spaniel to fetch and carry at a Maſter's Nod, and forced to fawn upon and lick the Hand that ſtrikes him. When Man loſes the Liberty of acting according to his own free Will, he loſes the chief Dignity and Excellence of his Nature, and can in Truth no longer be called the Image of his Maker. Liberty, like a free and unconfined Air, adds Health and Beauty to the Body, Strength and Sublimeneſs to the Soul: But the Loſs of Liberty is a public Peſtilence; like Air confined, pent in and putrified, it begets every corporeal Diſeaſe, and every mental Malady.

Freedom is undoubtedly the faireſt Flower in the Field of Life; and Reaſon and Nature tells us, that Death itſelf is more deſirable than Life without Liberty.

It may be allowed, that the beſt Forms of Government, like the faireſt Women, are always in moſt Danger, and even do in their own Nature tempt an Attack. The Frame and Conſtitution of this Kingdom was originally built upon the juſt and perfect Plan of Liberty; but how often has it been attacked and endangered? And how many and how great Struggles have our brave Anceſtors had, to preſerve and maintain it's Beauty? If we read the Annals of this Kingdom, we ſhall find many Inſtances of it's Danger, and many Proofs of their Bravery; how jealous they were of this ineſtimable Jewel, and how glorioully they reſiſted, and carefully guarded againſt every Attempt of arbitrary Power. By their own Experience, as well as the Fate of other Nations, they found that nothing was ſo dangerous to their Liberties, or ſo likely to ſubvert their Conſtitution, as to entruſt their Monarchs in Time of Peace with a military Force.

The Hiſtories of thoſe Nations, who once were free, but now have loſt their Liberties, are ſurely ſufficient to convince us, that the true Cauſe of their Loſs was entirely owing to their truſting their Rulers with a ſtanding armed Force, which at firſt, like the Subtlety of the old Serpent, crept in by Corruption: Gold firſt ſealed down the Eyes of thoſe, whoſe Duty it was to have ſeen and oppoſed a Step ſo fatal to the Liberties of their Country.

In this Kingdom, ſtanding Armies in Times of Peace were never ſuffered 'til within this laſt Century: They are indeed yet called unconſtitutional, and are provided for only from Year to Year; yet as ſuch Proviſion ſeems now to come in Courſe as mere Form, and is always granted, as if they were become abſolutely neceſſary to the Safety and Well-being of the Kingdom, it muſt be confeſs'd, that there is but the Shadow of a Difference between that and a perpetual Proviſion. However it is a certain and experienced Truth, that Liberty and a ſtanding Army are inconſiſtent, becauſe Force, tho' not always made uſe of, yet it ſtands *in terrorem*, and naturally lays a Reſtraint upon Freedom. Standing Armies are indeed ſtanding Enemies; they are the Plagues of a People, and the Serpents of a State; like the Locuſts of *Ægypt* they cover the Land, and devour all the Fruits of the Field; they eat the Bread which others earn, and live lazily upon the Labour of the Induſtrious; they not only chaſe away all the liberal Arts and Sciences, but depreſs the Spirits, and ſink the very Souls of a People. To keep a ſtanding Army for our Defence againſt any foreign Foes, is indeed to give away our Liberties voluntarily, for fear they ſhould be taken from us, and to act like thoſe Moon-ſick Miſers, who ſtarve themſelves to Death for fear of wanting.

But as no Arguments are ſo forcible as Facts, let the Actions of our Anceſtors teach us Wiſdom. How often did they defend themſelves, and vindicate the Rights and Honours of their Country, without any ſtanding military Force? Did they not with Troops new raiſed, not only defend themſelves, but even conquer *France*? When this Nation had no ſtanding Army, it might with Truth be ſaid, that the People were all Soldiers from their Cradle; Arms were then their Delight, their Safety, and their Honour.

It may perhaps be aſſerted, that the Art of War is now arrived to a greater Degree of Perfection, and that undiſciplin'd Troops could not be able to reſiſt any foreign Invaſion: But ſurely it would be no difficult Matter to put the Militia of this Kingdom under ſuch Regulations, as to make them as perfect in the military Art as any Mercenaries. The Art or Exerciſe of the common Soldiery is of all others the moſt eaſy to be attained: What Difficulty is there in learning ſixty or ſeventy different Motions of the Body? A Dog in a few Days might be taught to make as many; and though it is of the higheſt Conſequence, that the Soldiery ſhould in Time of War ſtrictly obey their Commanders, yet every Man muſt own, that the being always ſubject to the Command of others, never increaſes Courage; for if they that were under moſt Command had moſt Courage, the greateſt Slaves would make the braveſt Soldiers. It is a known and inconteſtible Truth, that Freedom and Courage are, like Light and Heat, inſeparable; and that thoſe who are moſt free, like the antient *Roman* Citizens, always make the boldeſt Soldiers.

This Nation cannot with Safety truſt their Defence to mercenary Troops; for did not a Handful of rebellious *Highlanders* lately twice foil them, and put this whole Kingdom into Confuſion? If then ſo ſmall a Body of Men could ſtrike ſo great a Terror, what would this Nation do in caſe of any powerful Invaſion? Can it be ſuppoſed that twenty thouſand Mercenaries would be able to defend us? They are indeed ſufficient to deſtroy our Liberties, but not to defend our Lives. If *France* ſhould be once ſuperior to us at Sea, an Invaſion from thence might be juſtly dreaded. It ſeems therefore highly neceſſary to encourage a martial Spirit throughout the Kingdom, and to put the Militia of it under ſuch proper Regulations, as to join the Art and Exerciſe of a Soldier to the Freedom and Bravery of a *Briton*; by which Method we might, upon any Emergency, have immediately a Body of Men, much more to be relied upon than any mercenary ſtanding Army.

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

BRITANNICUS.

VIENNA, November 24.

THE Rebels of Croatia have been diſpoſed of in the following Manner: Kyouk, the Author of the Inſurrection was broke alive upon the Wheel, without any Mitigation of the Torture; four of his Accomplices were hanged, one beheaded, eight ſentenced to work on the Fortifications, and three to run the Gantlope. A Greek Prieſt, who had been ſeduced by Kyouk to abuſe his reſpectable Function, in ſtimulating the People, and fomenting the Revolt, has been degraded and impriſoned for Life. Some have been pardoned, ſome baniſhed, and thoſe who baniſhed themſelves have been hung up in Effigy. Further, as an indelible Blot, the Towns of Pruono and Lovinatz, where the Revolt firſt broke out, have forfeited their original Names; Pruono is to be called Peter, and Lovinatz St. Michael; the firſt to teach them Repentance, and the latter Loyalty; they are likewiſe, with the Town of Mogorich, deprived of Bells, for having uſed them as Signals of Rebellion.

Rome, Sept. 25. The Pope returning a few Days ago from the Liberian Baſilic to the Quirinal, a Man of the meaner Claſs kneeled down by his Coach as it were to receive the Benediction; but while his Holineſs ſtretched out his Hand to give him a Bleſſing, the Fellow flung a Stone at the Pontiff's Head, which however miſſed him, the Holy Father having ſuddenly ſtarted back at the Motion of the Man's Arm. All the Spectators fell upon the poor Wretch, and handled him very roughly, notwithſtanding all the Signs made by the Pope to ſpare him. He was afterwards carried to the Guard Houſe of the Quirinal, where it ſoon appeared that he was out of his Senſes, and that he made his Eſcape the ſame Day from the Madhouſe: Upon which his Holineſs ordered him to be carried thither, and that more Care be taken for the future to prevent ſuch Eſcapes.

Madrid, Nov. 16. Mr. Keene, the Britiſh Embaſſador, has lately received two Expreſſes from his Court, and his Excellency expects a third in a few Days, whoſe Diſpatches, as we hear, may bring his Negotiations to an Iſſue.

Paris, Nov. 19. Upon a Petition of the Company of Bookſellers and Printers, ſetting forth the Diſadvantages ariſing from too great a Multiplicity of both, his Majeſty, by the Advice of the Lord Chancellor, has forbid all Members of the ſaid Company from taking Apprentices for the Term of ten Years, all ſuch Indentures being declared void, with other Penalties.——

Stockholm, Nov. 26. The Money collected in this Kingdom for the poor Sufferers by the late Fires in this City, amounts to above 700,000 Crowns.

Hanover, Dec. 3. We are already making Preparations for receiving the King, who is expected here in April next. The States of Calemberg have made his Majeſty a free Gift of 100,000 Crowns.

Berlin, Dec. 4. The King has ſent a Memorial to the Dyet at Ratiſbon, relating to the King of Great Britain's Pretenſions to Eaſt Frieſland. His Britannic Majeſty, in Quality of Elector of Brunſwick Lunenburg, did at ſundry Times revive thoſe Pretenſions, and in particular at the Death of the laſt Prince of Eaſt Frieſland. It is well known, that the Expectative of that Principality was adjudged to the Electoral Houſe of Brandenburg, to indemnify it for the Damages it ſuffered by the Invaſion of the Swediſh Troops. This Right has been acknowleged by the Emperor and the Empire, and ſolemnly guaranteed by both. The King is confirmed by authentic Acts, entered in the Regiſters of the Empire, the oldeſt of which is dated in July 1675. Theſe Acts are moreover ſtrengthened by the King's having taken Poſſeſſion of the Principality in Queſtion with the Conſent and Approbation of the Emperor and the Empire. As the Electoral Houſe of Brunſwick ſeems reſolved to proſecute this Affair before the Aulic Council of

of the Empire, the King has declared to the Dyet at Ratiſbon, that it does not become him to ſuffer an acknowleged and decided Right to be called in Queſtion, and much leſs to be ſummoned before the Aulic Council to anſwer a Claim entirely groundleſs; and therefore he deſires the Dyet to uſe their good Offices with his Imperial Majeſty, as Head of the Empire, in order to get the Electoral Houſe of Brunſwick's Pretenſions ſo far quaſhed and defeated, that they may never more be heard of.

Naples, Nov. 16. The Eruption of Mount Veſuvius continues with greater Violence than ever; ſo that without conſulting the Virtuoſi the Court has inſtituted public Prayers for nine Days ſucceſſively in the Chapel of St. Januarius, Patron of this Kingdom, in order to obtain by his Interceſſion a Ceſſation of this frightful Phænomenon.

Hague, Dec. 4. The haughty Hamburgers, according to our laſt Advices, are in the greateſt Perplexity, not only on Account of the Edict of his Catholic Majeſty, requiring them to depart his Dominions, concerning which there has been much publiſhed, but likewiſe in regard to an Inſinuation which, it's ſaid, has been made to them, that the King of Pruſſia would inſiſt upon eſtabliſhing a Magazine or Warehouſe for the Merchandize that his Company of Embden ſhould think proper to collect for loading the Ships which it ſhall ſend to the Eaſt-Indies, and for the Goods they ſhall bring back from thence. They are ſenſible, if his Majeſty once reſolves to have it ſo, they ſhall find great Difficulty in preventing it's taking Effect.

As to the Memorial which the King of Pruſſia has cauſed to be preſented to the States General, whereby he required Succour in their Settlements for his Ships that ſhould be any way diſtreſſed, it's aſſured, that their High Mightineſſes gave the following Anſwer thereto; viz. 'That they would 'give ſuch Orders to the Governors of their Eſta'bliſhments in the Indies, as ſhould be conforma'ble to thoſe which ſhould be given by the Courts 'of France and London.'

LONDON.

To my COUNTRYMEN.

BRITONS! Shall *France* a Fleet to *India* ſend?
To *Afric* ſhall a ſecond Squadron bend?
A third be deſtin'd,——ſhe alone knows where;
And ye, to give them Chace, not once prepare.
Say, ſhall the Neutral Iſlands be her own?
By her dark Arts ſhall *Nova Scotia* groan?——
Can theſe Things be, yet *Albion*'s Thunder ſleep?
Swift let her Navies riſe, and awe the Deep.

ANTI GALLUS.

November 30. Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was thought to be out of Danger.

We hear that 18000 Land Forces will be again employed, for the Service of the Year 1752.

We hear that Commodore Edgecumbe, with ſeveral Men of War, will ſoon ſail to the Eaſt Indies.

Four Sloops of War are order'd to be manned and victualled, and to ſail with all convenient Speed, to reinforce ſuch of his Majeſty's Ships as are now guarding the ſeveral Sea Coaſts, to prevent Smuggling.

Laſt Tueſday about 4 o' Clock, as Mr. Weſton, a Dealer in Hogs, was going over Finchley Common to Barnet, he was met by four Fellows near Jacob's Well, who accoſted him with this Salutation; *How do ye Mr. Weſton?* To which he replied, *I thank you, very well:* When one of the Fellows came up to him, and ſaid, *By G—d we'll ſhake Hands*, and pull'd him off his Horſe; and the others coming up rifled his Pockets, and took from him upwards of 11*l.* and after tying one of his Hands behind him with a Handkerchief, made off towards Hendon; they were afterwards purſued, but to no Purpoſe. It is ſtrongly ſuſpected that the Ruffian who firſt ſpoke to him was formerly his Servant.

Thurſday, John Cather, Patrick Kane, and Daniel Alexander the Attorney, were brought into the Court of King's Bench, and received Judgment for being concern'd in a moſt wicked Conſpiracy againſt the Hon. Edward Walpole, Eſq; in endeavouring to extort a large Sum of Money, under Threats of ſwearing Sodomy; when Cather was ordered to ſtand three Times in the Pillory, *viz.* once at Charing Croſs, once at the End of Chancery Lane, and the third Time at the Royal Exchange; after which he is to be ſent to Clerkenwell Bridewell for four Years, there to be kept to hard Labour; then to give Security himſelf in 40*l.* and two Securities in 20*l.* each, for his good Behaviour for three Years more. Kane was ſentenced to ſtand on the Pillory once at Charing Croſs, and afterwards to be ſent to Clerkenwell Bridewell to hard Labour for two Years, and to give Security afterwards for his good Behaviour for five Years, himſelf in 40*l.* and two Securities in 20*l.* each. And Alexander was ſentenced to ſtand once on the Pillory at Charing Croſs, to pay a Fine of 50*l.* to ſuffer two Years Impriſonment in the King's Bench Priſon, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for three Years more, himſelf in 200*l.* and two Sureties in 100*l.* each.

They write from Amſterdam, that 370 Dutch, and 320 French Ships, have been employed this Seaſon in the Whale Fiſhery, whoſe Cargoes amount to 178,000*l.* Sterling.

There is Advice, that two Engliſh Ships belonging to Minorca, with Proviſions on board, were, after an Engagement of ſeveral Hours, taken by two Algerine Corſairs, and carried to Algiers.

December 3. Sunday Morning, Lord Bury, Aid de Camp to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, went and diſcharged the Centinels who were poſted to prevent any Coaches or Carriages from paſſing by or near his Highneſs's Apartments, acquainting the commanding Officer that his Highneſs was ſo well recovered, that there was no further Occaſion for them, and that Coaches might paſs and repaſs as uſual.

At the ſame Time Orders were given for the Drums to beat and the Muſic to play, at mounting of the Colonel's Guard at St. James's.

Yeſterday a great Number of the principal Nobility were admitted to pay their Reſpects to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and to compliment him on his happy Recovery.

On Saturday laſt a Proclamation was iſſued out, with a Reward of 500*l.* for apprehending the Honourable Alexander Murray, Eſq; (who was cloſely confined in Newgate during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, and releaſed from thence on their Prorogation): But we are inform'd by the laſt Utrecht Gazette, that the ſaid Gentleman is in Paris, and has been there for ſeveral Weeks paſt.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Sea-Horſe Man of War into Commiſſion, and gave the Command to the Hon. Edward Barrington, Eſq; Son to Lord Barrington, one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Their Lordſhip's have put into Commiſſion the Spy and Hornet Sloops, and the Joſeph and Matilda Tenders, in order to be mann'd and victualled to cruize againſt the Smugglers.

The Men of War from the Eaſt Indies, at the ſeveral Docks, Yards, *&c.* are ordered to be victualled and mann'd with all Expedition, in order to put to Sea the middle of next Month.

We are inform'd that on Saturday laſt the Prize Medal of the Royal Society was preſented to Mr. John Canton, of Spittle Square, for the Diſcovery of his elegant and expeditious Method of making artificial Magnets.

On Saturday died, advanced in Years, the Rt. Hon. Anne, Counteſs Dowager of Dartmouth, at her Seat on Black Heath in Kent: Her Ladyſhip was third Daughter of Heneage Finch, firſt Earl of Ailesford.

On Thurſday laſt two Perſons made an Acquaintance in Guildhall with John Paſſout, a Turk, whom they perſuaded to go a walking with them, and brought him into a Field near St. George's Hoſpital, where they tied him to a Tree, and robbed him of a large Silver Tobacco Box, and a Ring of conſiderable Value; and after giving him ſeveral Wounds on his Head, his Thigh, and other Parts of his Body, they left him. In this Condition he was found the next Day by an elderly Woman, who took him to her Houſe, waſh'd his Wounds, and put him to Bed; from whence he with great Difficulty got home to Mr. Jones's, a Jeweller in the Old Baily, where he is attended by a Phyſician.——This Man is ſaid to be the Son of a conſiderable Perſon at Conſtantinople, and ſince his Arrival here has renounced Mahometaniſm, and been chriſtened in the Church of England; ſince which he has had ſeveral Snares laid for him, and has been ſo unfortunate as twice to meet with ſevere Treatment.

December 5. Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived at the Seat of Samuel Child, Eſq; at Walthamſtow, who, as we are informed, brought Advice, that the Earl of Tilney was one of the four Engliſh Gentlemen, who were lately robb'd and murder'd in Italy, as they were travelling from Mantua to Turin.

Yeſterday came on, in the Court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter Hall, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, a Cauſe wherein Mrs. Grace Brett was Plaintiff, and Hawkeſwell Meers, Eſq; Defendant: The Action was laid by the Plaintiff for a Non-performance of a Marriage Contract, and ſhe laid her Damages at 10,000*l.* And after a long Hearing, the Jury, which was a Special one, gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with 1200*l.* Damages.

Yeſterday was a Sale (the laſt this Seaſon) of the Society's Yarmouth Pickled Herrings, at the Royal Exchange Coffee Houſe, Threadneedle Street: when the whole Barrels ſold, on an Average, at 25*l.* 6*d.* and the half Barrels at 13*l.*

Dec. 5. By a Letter from the Queen Mary, of Briſtol, Henry Hill, Commander, to John Toogood, Eſq; one of his Owners, we have the following Particulars reſulting to the late dreadful Hurricane.

Kingſton, Jamaica, Sept. 21, 1751.

"Though it be impoſſible at preſent to eſtimate "the Loſſes ſuſtained in the Shipping, in the "Town, and over the whole Country, it may "not be diſagreeable to give you ſome Particulars "of what I myſelf was an Eye-witneſs to.—On "the 10th Inſtant, in the Evening, the whole "Firmament appeared of a very livid Colour, "horrible to behold, and the greateſt Part of that "Night was attended with hard Squalls of Wind: "About Six in the Morning of the 11th it blew "very hard at North, which brought off great "Quantities of Leaves and Sprays of Trees from "the Mountains aboard the Ships which rode at "Anchor a Mile and a Half diſtant from the "Town, and was ſeen hurling in the Air like "Flocks of Birds. At Half an Hour after Eight "the Wind ſhifted to the Eaſt, and after that to "the South-Eaſt, when inſtantly it blew a Hur"ricane, which raiſed the Sea in this Harbour to "a moſt ſurprizing Height, and in a few Minutes "it grew totally dark equal to an Eclipſe of the "Sun at Noon-Day, not being able to ſee the "Ships that were driving foul of each other, nor "ſcarce capable of fixing ourſelves to the firſt "Thing we could lay hold on, the Wind roaring "above us as if the moſt tremendous Thunder "had been dropping on our Heads, ſo that no "Man could be heard to ſpeak on board. The "Height of the Gale laſted till between Eleven "and Twelve, when it ſomething cleared; and "looking round us, nothing was to be ſeen but "Death and Deſtruction, Numbers lying on the "Shore drowned, and others floating on the Sides "and Pieces of Wrecks, till the following After"noon, when we ventured out our ſmall Boats to "bring them off. The Violence of the Wind "was ſo great, that only three Ships out of forty "Sail of Veſſels rode out the Gale; viz. the "Cornwall, Duncomb, the Mercury, Matthews, "and the Queen Mary, who has ſuffered not the "leaſt Damage, only the Loſs of my two Boats, "which I have ſince found, and got ſafe off. "What ſmall Canoes were ſaved in the Town, "the Proprietors aſk ſix and eight Piſtoles each to "carry any Man aboard or aſhore, or to endea"vour to ſave thoſe miſerable Souls that were pe"riſhing on the Water. In going round the "Harbour on the 14th to look for my Boats, I "made what Obſervation I could of the Veſſels "that were loſt; of which, ſome that were drove "aſhore in the Woods, overſet, and ſtove to Pie"ces, I numbered 27; and there are now riding "before the Town, without Maſts, 14. Some "Days ſince ſeveral Veſſels arrived with Jury "Maſts, and in a very ſhattered Condition, who "met with the Gale between Hiſpaniola and Por"to-Rico, that it is to be feared the Windward "Iſlands have ſuffered the ſame Fate. At the "ſame Time the Fox Man of War, from the "Havannah, Mr. Manning on board, with a "great Quantity of Specie, was obliged to cut "away all her Maſts, and let go all her Anchors, "and after driving over two or three Keys, brought "up between two Rocks, where it pleaſed GOD "to preſerve their Lives, although they had taken "Leave of each other, and were preparing for "their laſt Moments. She is bulged, and her "Hold full of Water. They have ſaved ſome of "the Specie, but whether they will get up the "reſt is doubtful."

Dec. 7. Many *public ſpirited* Perſons are of Opinion, from obſerving that ſeveral *Corporations* are fallen to Decay, through the *Corruption* and *indirect* Practices that attend certain *Elections*; while others, that have *no* ſuch Elections, are in a *flouriſhing* Condition; that if theſe were every where made by *Ballot*, many *Advantages* would *follow*, and few or no Inconveniencies attend it.

It is long ſince the *Expediency* of diſpoſing of our *Tranſports*, in another Manner, than we do *at preſent*, has been generally *confeſſed*; and it may be, that *ſettling* the *Bahama* Iſlands with *Invalids*, which might be done at no *great Expence*, would

open

open a proper Method of doing this, as they would by this Means be separated, and consequently *lost in a Coalition to do Mischief.*

Since the three Branches of the L——re have lately acknowledged that the Nation is indeed very wicked, *i. e.* very irreligious, extremely idle, much addicted to Gaming, and superlatively extravagant, we presume it cannot be taken ill by any, if we give our Readers a few Lines of a Project for the Advancement of Religion, wrote by the late Dean of St. Patrick's.

'It is in the Power of the Prince (says that great 'Genius) to make Piety and Virtue become the 'Fashion of the Age, if at the same Time he 'would make them necessary Qualifications for 'Favour and Preferment.'

But the bare Example of Princes not being sufficient to stem the Torrent of Vice, when the Age is very corrupt (instanced in Queen Anne, whose Virtues made none about her better), Dr. Swift then observes, that 'Princes must therefore supply this Defect by a vigorous Exercise of that 'Authority which the Law has left them, by making it every Man's Interest and Honour to cultivate Religion and Virtue; by rendering Vice a 'Disgrace, and the certain Ruin to Preferment or 'Pretensions: All which they should first attempt 'in their own Courts and Families. For Instance, 'might not the Queen's Domestics of the middle 'and lower Sort be obliged, upon Penalty of Suspension or Loss of their Employments, to a constant weekly Attendance on the Service of the 'Church, and a decent Behaviour in it; to receive 'the Sacrament four Times a Year; to avoid 'Swearing and irreligious prophane Discourse; 'and to the Appearance, at least, of Temperance 'and Chastity.'

Every Government that would effectually suppress Idleness, should in the first Place look to those who are more immediately under it's own Inspection and Command. In a Nation groaning under an enormous Load of Debts and Taxes, it is somewhat preposterous, that so many Thousands should have such large Salaries and Perquisites, some for only two or three Hours, some ten, others twenty, or at most thirty Hours Attendance in a Week: For setting aside the Consideration of bad OEconomy in the Case, it is to be noted, that few Men have Sense or Virtue enough to employ their Time well. If you give them Fulness of Bread with Abundance of Idleness, the Consequence is, that many of them will be too apt to rush into evil Courses, and by their Example draw others into the same ruinous Way of Living; to support which, the Public must be robbed, on the Highway or otherwise.

The Father of the People having been graciously pleased to recommend to the Grand Council of the Nation the making some effectual Provisions to stop the Progress of Irreligion, Gaming, Idleness, and Extravagance, it is the Duty of every Subject to second those laudable and pious Intentions to the best of his Power.

December 7. Thursday last Sir William Richardson, with some other Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Surrey, attended by Surveyors, *&c.* view'd a Spot of Ground near the Pound, at the End of Blackman Street by St. George's Fields, in the Borough; on which a new Goal is very soon to be erected for Felons, inclosed with a Brick Wall above thirty Feet high.

December 10. By a private Letter from Genoa, we learn that the Marquis di Grimaldi, the Genoese Commissary in the Island of Corsica, taking Umbrage at the numerous Detachment of Troops which Monsieur de Cursay brought with him to Bastia, caused the Gates to be shut before they were half entered, by which that General was excluded; and those that were in the Place not knowing what his Intention might be, seized the Jesuits College, and fortified themselves there; which Place he had caused to be invested, and had dispatched Advice to the Republic, desiring a considerable Reinforcement, or to be recalled.

We hear that an Express arrived a few Days ago from Paris, with Orders for suspending the Rejoicings intended to have been made here on the Account of the Birth of the Duke of Burgundy; in Consequence of which, some of the Decorations, which were made at the Opera House on this Occasion, have already been taken down. Various Conjectures are form'd upon this Piece of News: but the Public in general are Strangers to the real Cause of it.

Last Friday one Christiana Lingham, a famous Shoplifter, was committed to the Gatehouse by Justice Fielding, being detected in stealing a short Cloak from the Shop of Mrs. Green in Cranbourn Alley near Leicester Fields. Upon her Examination, she pretended to be a Foreigner and did not understand English; but a Gentleman who was present, suspecting her to be a Cheat, and that she had some stolen Goods concealed, put his Hand under her Petticoat; whereupon she immediately exclaim'd in plain English, *G—d d—n you, what do you mean?* Whereupon she was searched, and several Remnants of Muslin, Ribbons, *&c.* were found upon her.

Thursday James Martin was brought before H. Fielding, Esq; being charged with a Robbery on the Highway near Hampstead, and committed to the Gatehouse.

December 14. *Those who are said to be at present studying* Oeconomy, *may, in Respect to the Reduction of* Places, *be pleased to consider, that there are two Points worthy their serious Regard,* Things *and* Men. *With Respect to the former; several Employments that were* heretofore *of* great *Consequence, are, through a Change of Circumstances, become of* no *Consequence* at all: *Others, erected upon* particular *Occasions, have been continued when* those *Occasions* ceas'd; *and* not a few *were original* Sine Cures, *when the* Body Politic *was in a better* Plight *than at present. All these ought in* Justice *to be* suppress'd. *As to* Persons, ——*there is no giving* Advice——*without giving* Offence.

Last Thursday Night, at a numerous Appearance of the Members of the Society of Antiquaries, London, their lately granted Royal Charter of Incorporation was read, together with several other Deeds drawn and signed by the President, Vice Presidents, and Council; and a Committee appointed to inspect their former Rules and Orders, and to draw up such Bye Laws as may be necessary to perpetuate that Society for Ages to come. At the same Time they had the Honour unanimously to admit his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, Members of the same Society, at their own Request, signified to them by Philip Carteret Webb, Esq;

It is now said that the Preparations for the Rejoicings, on Account of the Birth of the Duke of Burgundy, are not only postponed, but that all the Ornaments already put up at the Opera House are ordered to be taken down, and that the whole will be entirely laid aside.

Extract of a Letter from Naples, dated November 16, 1751.

"*In the Night between the 7th and 8th Instant, from the new Aperture which was made on the East Side of Mount Vesuvius, there issued forth such a prodigious Flame of Fire, that notwithstanding our City is situated on the Western Side of the said Mountain, we saw every now and then an uncommon Light in the Air. About Two in the Morning there were felt several Shocks of an Earthquake, in all the Parts adjacent to the said Mountain. On the 9th in the Evening, the interior Banks of the Aperture on the Summit broke in, and sunk directly to the Bottom of the Vulcano. As the Wind was in the East all that Night, and was pretty high, it carried some of the Embers as far as Portici, where his Majesty was then resident.——Yesterday the Top of the Mountain seemed to be all in a Flame, and this Morning there proceeded from it abundance of sulphurous Matter. Ever since the 12th Instant all the Wells belonging to the Village of Torre del Greco, situate on the Sea Shore to the South West of the aforesaid Mountain, are perfectly dried up; and some People assert, that the Sea itself was considerably drove back from it's usual Boundaries. Much the same Accident happened in the Year 1631, and the whole Port belonging to our City was almost dry. In 1698 the Sea retreated from the Banks 42 Feet; and at the same Time there issued from the Top of the said Mountain a Torrent of Water, of much larger Extent than that of the Flames.*"

ANNAPOLIS.

One Day last Week, a Child at *London Town*, was scalded to Death, by the Carelessness of a Negro Wench, who spilt a Pot of boiling Water into the Cradle where the Child lay.

Last Saturday Evening several of the Prisoners in our County Goal, attempted to break Prison; but they very impoliticly began so early in the Evening, that they were discovered and prevented.

Several false Pieces of Eight have of late been discovered, and 'tis to be hoped the Roguery will be found out. They are cast with good Pewter or Hard metal, and may be possibly imposed on the Ignorant or Unwary; but are not difficult to be discovered from the true ones.

Mr. GREEN, *Feb.* 22, 1752.

THE following is a Paragraph of a Letter from a Gentleman, who went Passenger from *Maryland* in Capt. *Todd*, dated from *London* the 22d of *October* last, and, if inserted in your Gazette, may be a Means of finding what Ship ran foul of *Todd*; as also to let the Gentlemen, who had Goods in the latter, know that they received a Hurt by the Accident. *Your's*, *&c.*

"We sailed from *Hampton* Road the first of "*September*, and after a Passage of five Weeks "from Land to Land, were taken in the Channel "with Easterly Winds, and obliged to put into "*Dartmouth*; from whence I travell'd by Land "to *London*. About 300 Leagues from our Capes "we met with an ugly Accident; about Twelve "o' Clock at Night a Ship run us on board, and "stove in our Head on one Side of our Stem, "from the Gunwale to the Water's Edge. We "were obliged to lay to two Days to repair, and "luckily during that Time had fair Weather. "The Ship that did us the Damage, as she fell a-"stern, desired us to lay to and keep her Compa-"ny that Night; which we did, but in the Mor-"ning could see nothing of her: Our Captain ap-"prehended she founder'd. We had after that "some hard Gales, but the Ship made no more "Water than before."

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof,

THE Votes and Proceedings of the last Session of Assembly.

INSPECTORS, who are not yet supplied with BOOKS and NOTES for the present Year, may have of all Sorts, what Quantities they want, Printed on choice Paper, from

Their humble Servant,

Jonas Green.

JAMES CHALMERS,

NOW removed into *South-East* Street, *Annapolis*, next Door to the Widow *Marriott's*, makes or mends all Sorts of Gold or Silver Work; and all Gentlemen and Others, who shall be pleased to employ him, may depend on having their Work done in the most expeditious, neatest and cheapest Manner, by

Their very humble Servant,

James Chalmers.

WANTED,

A PERSON of a good sober Character, who understands Teaching *English*, Writing, and Arithmetic, and will undertake a School.

Such a Person well recommended, will meet with very good Encouragement from the Inhabitants of *Baltimore-Town*. C. Grisall.

THE Managers of the *Belhaven* Lottery, finding it impossible to dispose of the Tickets in the said Lottery, occasioned by several malicious Insinuations and Reports, hereby give Notice, That those Persons who have bought Tickets may have their Money return'd, by the Persons of whom they bought them.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is in the Possession of Mr. *John Adamson*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-siz'd Grey Gelding, branded on the near Shoulder L, with some black Spots upon his Shoulders.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr. *Lawrence Owen*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock thus IH, and has but one Eye.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

February 22, 1752.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcriber will give conſtant Attendance at his Office in *Annapolis*, on every Wedneſday and Thurſday before the Tenth of *April* next, to receive all ſuch Money from the Inhabitants of this County, as is due from them, for Public Levies, or on any other Account, to

Their humble Servant,

Nathan Hammond, Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County.

February 19, 1752.

DR. CHARLES CARROLL having made a Street-Way, from the Head of *Nicholſon's* Dock, oppoſite to the Market-Houſe in the City of *Annapolis*, from the End of *Church* Street at the Water Side, through his Lots, to *Duke of Glouceſter* Street, for the reaſonable Convenience of others, as well as his own, by the Name of

2 GREEN-STREET;

This is to give Notice, that the ſaid *Carroll* hath ſeveral very convenient Lots, fronting on both Sides of ſaid *Green* Street, ſome fronting on that and *Church* Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on *Duke of Glouceſter* Street and ſaid *Green* Street, very conveniently ſituated for good Air and Proſpect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Buſineſs; which Lots he will ſell, or leaſe at very reaſonable Rates, for Lives or any Term of Years.

Any Perſons inclinable to buy or leaſe, may apply to ſaid *Carroll*, at his Houſe in *Annapolis*, and know further.

C. Carroll.

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Brig GROVE, *now lying in* Weſt-*River*,

X 2 A PARCEL of Indented Servants, amongſt whom are ſundry Tradeſmen. The Sale will begin on Thurſday next, the 27th of this Inſtant, and will continue till all be Sold.

Samuel Galloway.

ON the firſt Day of *May* next, a Purſe of FORTY POUNDS Currency, to be run for, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, carrying nine Stone Weight, three Heats, each Heat to be once round the Poles on the Race Ground, near the City of *Annapolis*, and to be won by ſuch Horſe, *&c.* having the beſt of the ſaid Heats. Such Horſes, *&c.* are to be entered with *Jonas Green* two Days before the Race Day, and forty Shillings Currency to be paid at the Entrance, which with what further Addition can be made, is deſigned for a Race on the ſecond Day of *May*.

2

By the Corporation of the City of ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 17, 1752.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of this Corporation give public Notice in the *Maryland* GAZETTE, That they have appointed Tueſday the 10th Day of *March* next, at Twelve of the Clock on the ſame Day, on the Stadt-houſe Hill, to ſet up and expoſe to Sale the preſent Market Houſe, and the Piece or Parcel of Ground whereon the ſame now ſtands in the ſaid City, for the beſt Price that can be got for the ſame; agreeable to an Act entituled, *An Act for erecting a new Market Houſe in the City of* Annapolis.

Signed *per* Order,

2 *R. Burdus*, Clerk.

GOOD genuine old *Barbadoes* RUM, which has been in the Country above two Years, to be ſold by the Subſcriber at Five Shillings by the ſingle Gallon, or cheaper by a larger Quantity; and if by the Hogſhead, as cheap as can be bought in Town. Alſo very good Melaſſes; and beſt bolted Flour, by Wholeſale or Retale, at very reaſonable Rates.

2 *John Thompſon.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Land appointed by Act of Aſſembly to be laid out into a Town, by the Name of *George-Town*, adjacent to the Warehouſe at the Mouth of *Rock Creek*, in *Frederick* County, is accordingly laid out, and the Lots will be Sold the 4th Monday in *March* next, being the 23d of the Month, at the Houſe of *Joſeph Belt*, living in the ſaid Town, at Ten of the Clock before Noon.

Per Order of the Commiſſioners,

2 *Alexander Beall*, Cl.

ABRAHAM WOOD,

LIVING at *Nottingham*, on *Patuxent* River, hereby gives Notice, That he keeps a Houſe of good Entertainment for Travellers; and likewiſe keeps Ferry, having a good Boat and Hands to croſs *Patuxent*, for Horſes and Carriages; which Way from *St. Mary's* and *Charles* County, to *Annapolis*, is by far the neareſt, and the Roads a great deal better, than any other Way.

2 *Abraham Wood.*

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY, ſtrong, healthy Servant Woman, who has above ſix Years to ſerve: She can do almoſt all Sorts of Work, is a ſober Body, and can card and ſpin.

Enquire of Mrs. *Jennings* in *Annapolis*, or of the Printer hereof. X 2

STRAYED or Stolen from *Annapolis*, laſt Fall, a Bay Mare, a natural Pacer, and paces very well, branded with a large H on the off Buttock, has a Star in her Forehead, and has ſeveral Saddle Spots.

Whoever brings her to Mrs. *Jennings* in *Annapolis*, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward. 2

By the Provincial Court.

October 3, 1751.

Ordered,

THAT the Clerk of this Court give Notice to the ſeveral Sheriffs within this Province, That they, for the future, return unto him the ſaid Clerk, on the Return Day of the ſeveral Writs to them directed (iſſued out of this Court) which Return Day is the Day before the Court ſits (under the Penalty mentioned in the Orders and Rules made by the ſaid Court) a Liſt of the Priſoners that ſhall be in their reſpective Goals, and to be tried at ſuch Court or Courts, with all Confeſſions, Examinations, and Recognizances, touching them or any of them, if any they have, that the Criminal Buſineſs may not be retarded, as heretofore it hath been, by ſuch Omiſſions.

And further ordered, That the ſaid ſeveral High Sheriffs, attend the firſt Week of every future Provincial Court, in proper Perſon, on the calling over the Appearance Docket.

Signed per Order,

X 3 *R. Burdus*, Cl.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr *William Addams*, in *Dorcheſter* County, taken up as a Stray a ſmall white Pleabitten Mare, branded S with two Strokes drawn acroſs, on the Buttock, Shoulder, and near Side.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Saturday the 21ſt of *March* next, at the Plantation of Mrs. *Rachel Moore*, on his Lordſhip's Manor, near *Pig Point*, A Parcel of

Likely NEGROES,

Conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money; and Time allow'd for Payment, upon Security, if required.

Richard Moore.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, lodging at Mr. John Inch's, *Silverſmith, in* Annapolis,

GOOD *Barbadoes* RUM, at Five Shillings, for each ſingle Gallon; if ſix Gallons or upwards to one Perſon at the ſame Time, Four Shillings and eight Pence *per* Gallon; if by the Hogſhead, at a very reaſonable Rate.

Andrew Henderſon.

ANTHONY SMITH,

At the Houſe lately kept by Mr. JOHN CONNER, *about ſeven Miles from* London-Town, *on the Road to* Weſt *River*, Calvert *County*, &c.

NOW keeps TAVERN; where Gentlemen may depend on good Entertainment, and the moſt civil Uſage, from

their humble Servant,

Anthony Smith.

THE Subſcriber having a good Brazier, all Perſons who have any thing to do in that Way of Buſineſs, may have it done at the ſaid Subſcriber's Smith's Shop in *Annapolis*.

Patrick Creagh.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a Tract of Land called *Clagget's Foreſt*, and other Lands adjoyning thereto, lying near the Head of *Buſh* River in *Baltimore* County, containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land lying in the ſaid County, near the Branches of *Deer Creek*, called *Bond's Gratuity*, containing Four Hundred Acres.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms, by applying to

Philip Thomas.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and a Shilling *per* Week after for Continuance: And BOOK-BINDING is performed in the neateſt Manner.